NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502

Name of Candidate: Sugandha Gupta Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : ANM259001122 Start Time 2:30 End Time 5:45

Date of Examination: 2-8-25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10	
2.	10	
3.	10	
4.	10	
5.	10	
6.	10	
7.	10	
8.	10	
9.	10	
10.	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 Took 10 mins extra	1
2	2
3	3

MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. समाजवादी आदर्श और पंथनिरपेक्षता भारत में मूल संरचना के सिद्धांत की मुख्य विशेषताएँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार न्यायिक निर्णयों ने इन सिद्धांतों को संवैधानिक पहचान की आधारशिला के रूप में स्थापित किया है।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Socialistic ideals and secularism are core features of the Basic Structure doctrine in India. In this context, discuss how judicial decisions have cemented these principles as the cornerstone of constitutional identity.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

42nd Amendment act added socialist and secular to preamble and Supreme court in SR Bommai Case upheld it as part of Basic Structure.

SOCIALIST AND SECULAR PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTION

(1) Indian Constitution by Article 25-28 provides neo-secularism where State is not neutral but proactive and equally affirmative to all religions

(2) Article 29-30 protect minority rights to build pluralism

(3) DPSPs-Article 38, 39, 43 enable socialist equality in society and livelihood by ensuring equal wealth distribution and no exploitation at work and land ownership.

(4) Amendments like Article 15(4), 15(5), 15(6) are in line to uplift backward classes and bring social equity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ROLE OF JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS

(1) Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharati Case built the Basic Structure Doctrine which includes socialistic welfare and secular state.

(2) In Frank Anthony case, Supreme Court highlighted that protections to religious-linguistic minorities are to uplift them at par and not subordinate them over vast religions

(3) In Jamit Abhijan case, Supreme Court validated reservation for EWS [Article 15(6) and 16(6)] to provide for socialism and upliftment of downtrodden.

(4) In S R Bommai case, Supreme Court held secularism as part of Basic Structure and how non secular practice of state can invite use of Article 356.

Thus interplay of Judicial judgements have cemented what constitutional makers laid down – A just, social, secular India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. "चुनावी कदाचार के उभरते रूपों से निपटने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के अंतर्गत 'भ्रष्ट आचरण' के दायरे का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

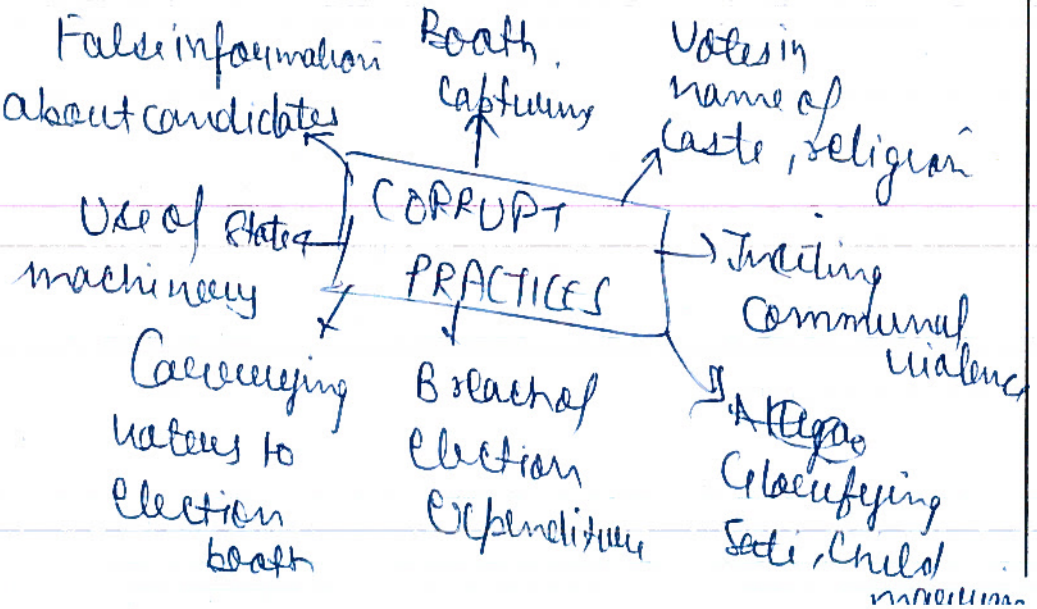
"There is a need to expand the scope of 'corrupt practices' under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to address emerging forms of electoral malpractices." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Representation of People Act, 1951 provides for disqualifications based on corrupt practices. However, rising criminalisation and corruption in elections suggests reforms.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1951

(1) Under Section 8A, it provides for disqualification of four years from contesting elections if found to follow Corrupt Practices defined in Sec 123 of Act.

(2) Corrupt practices include -



Candidates must not write on this margin

EMERGING ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES

(1) The practice of freebie culture is building parasites to get votebank politics - Supreme Court.

(2) Practices like wrong information about self criminal and civil cases are not included in corrupt practices → 18th Lok Sabha has highest no. of criminally charged MPs (48%)

(3) Proxy actors acting for parties to use religion, caste politics & against MCC

NEED OF EXPANSION

(1) Corrupt practices must also include undue freebies and wrong personal information.

(2) Criminal MPs must be barred from top positions like suggested in recent petition to Court

(3) Parties must declare freebies on electoral promises to EC in manifesto

(4) Legalisation of MCC and power to deregister parties on corrupt practices.

Reforms in RPA, 1951 along with sense of responsibility politics can help build a positive electoral culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत और फ्रांस की संवैधानिक संरचना में परिलक्षित समानता से संबंधित विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Analyse the distinguishing perspectives on equality as reflected in the constitutional frameworks of India and France. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

France has been the historical proponent of principles of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and India has been the largest democracy to ensure the Equality principles.

DIFFERENCE IN CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY IN

INDIA	FRANCE
① It provides for Equality Before law and Equal Protection of law to give both formal and substantive equality.	① Like UK, it draws only formal equality from AV Dicey's principle of Equality Before law.
② Religious freedom and Equality provides a Secular State not neutral but affirmative to all religions.	② Religious equality with narrow state neutrality and no intervention in religion

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Principles like affirmative actions under Articles and 16 to provide for unequal treatment of equals	③ No classification for legislation so only formal equality
④ An expanded Right to life and Liberty including not only negative liberties but positive externalities to achieve full capacity	④ Limited liberties provided under Rights and freedoms
⑤ Historical Universal Adult Franchise for gender equality	⑤ Equal voting rights came later as initial dictum of Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen favoured only few men

Thus both French and Indian principles of Equality have evolved over time. While French system suits its monist society, India's broad spectrum balances pluralism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. संघ के सकल कर राजस्व में राज्यों की प्रभावी हिस्सेदारी में लगातार कमी और संसाधनों के क्षैतिज वितरण में समता पर अत्यधिक बल देने के कारण भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को लेकर गंभीर चिंताएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

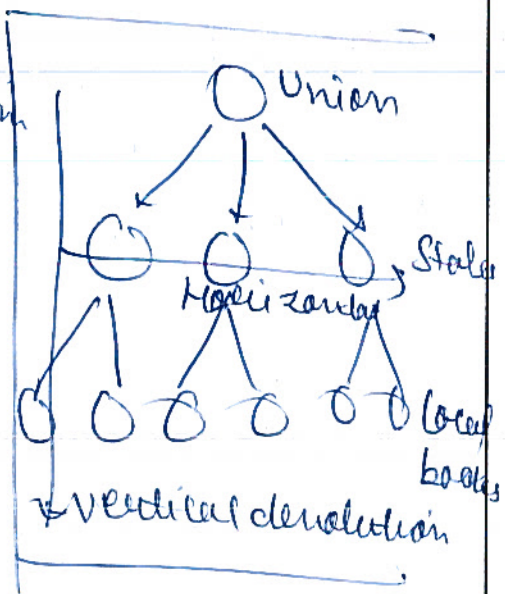
The shrinking effective share of States in the Union's gross tax revenues, coupled with equity-heavy criteria in horizontal devolution, raises critical concerns for fiscal federalism in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The 15th Finance Commission was the first time when revenue share of the States was decreased from 42 → 41%. This comes in demand for 50% revenue share by States in 16th Finance Commission devolution.

CONCERNS OF FISCAL FEDERALISM SHRINKAGE

① The Constitution provides for fiscal federalism with strong centre.

② While mostly union retains major taxes and then devolves them to States, States bear burden of high end local expenditures.

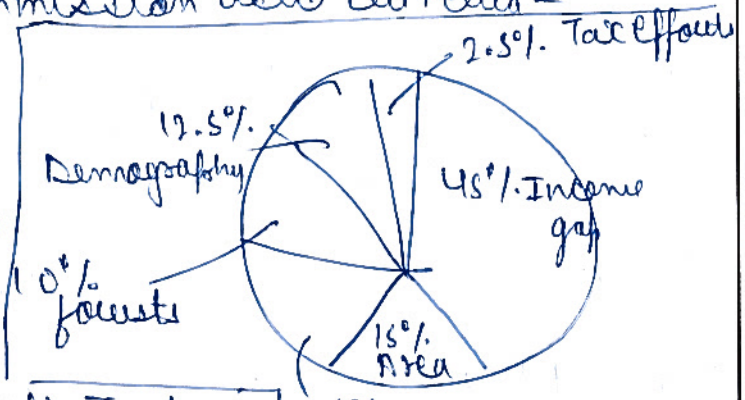


③ Changes of politicization of Finance Commission, no State representation and lack of appeal in Supreme Court are major concerns

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ States especially South India demand 50% devolution in tax revenues to ensure fairly

⑤ 15th Finance Commission used criteria –



The states claim that this burdens the smaller yet more productive South Indian states and provides greater shares to less contributing economies of Bihar, UP

⑥ States also highlight that previous principles like Special Category Status to some states and voluntary union-state devolution under Article 293 are politically motivated

SUGGESTIONS

- Representation of states in FC
- Mechanism to appeal
- Carrot stick model to raise fiscal sustainability
- Better coordinative federalism

Finances are the blood lines of state economies. Support from Union can help generate better fiscal utilization and real time growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "नागरिकता संवैधानिक अधिकारों और दायित्वों का विधिक आधार है।" चर्चा कीजिए कि नागरिकता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Citizenship is the legal foundation of constitutional rights and responsibilities." Discuss how India's approach to citizenship reflects its commitment to constitutional values.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Citizenship is the most important legal-political identity which provides for rights to a citizen at national and international level.

INDIA'S APPROACH TO CITIZENSHIP - CONSTITUTIONAL

(1) Constitution provides for citizenship as union subject with only Parliament making laws over it

(2) Article provided for citizenship at time of partition and Article 10 provided implicit policy of single citizenship in India.

(3) Article 9 gave rights ~~and~~ to NRIs, PIOs and diaspora of India as well

(4) Under Citizenship Act 1955 government provided for guidelines

Citizenship acquisition
a) Birth based
b) By descent
c) By Naturalisation
d) Registration

termination
a) Renunciation
b) Termination
c) Removal

Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 provided for eased guidelines to acquire citizenship among minority sections of India

INDIAN GOVERNMENTS PROACTIVE APPROACH

(1) Measures of National Register of Citizens in 1951 and for Assam in 2015 to Check illegal migrants.

(2) The CAA, 2019 provided for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Christians to attain citizenship by 5 years of residence till 31 Dec, 2019 to provide for past injustices.

(3) Measures like recent OCI status to 5th generation of Trinidad and Tobago by PM highlights support to Indian diaspora.

(4) Merging of PIO and OCI cards to provide visaless, long duration stay along with equal rights as NRIs (except voting)

India's affinity to upholding dignity of its citizens highlights its commitment to its constitutional values

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. घटती प्रजनन दर और बढ़ती जीवन प्रत्याशा के कारण, प्रजनन-केंद्रित हस्तक्षेपों के स्थान पर मानव पूँजी निवेश की ओर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। हालिया जनसंख्या प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

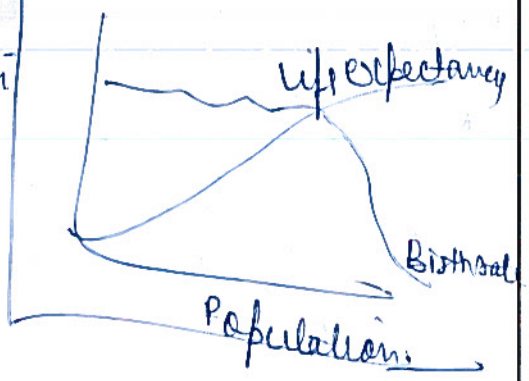
Declining fertility rates, coupled with rising life expectancy, require a shift from fertility-focused interventions to human capital investments. Examine in the light of recent population trends.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India recently recorded Total Fertility Rate below replacement level @ 2.1. This shows trend of declining population and possible demographic winter.

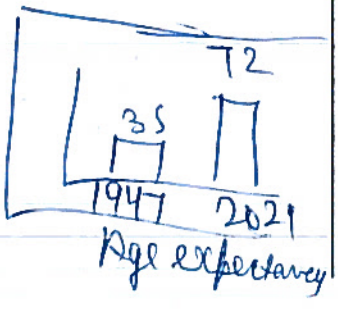
RECENT POPULATION TRENDS

① Indian population has entered late maturation Curve when Birthrate is stabilised and death rate is low



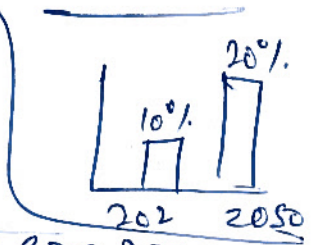
② This will be followed by decrease in birthrate leading to population decline

③ Better health initiatives have ensured increased age expectancy



Candidates must not write on this margin

④ India's old population is set to double to 20-19% from current levels by 2020

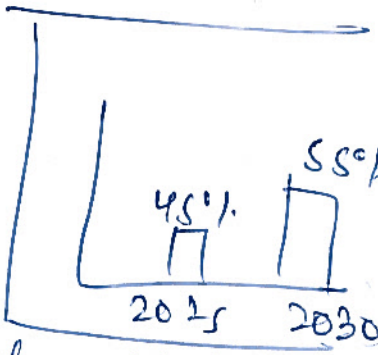


NEED OF SHIFT IN POPULATION STRATEGIES

① Early focus was on contraceptives, vasectomy, tubectomy and slogans like Hum Do Hamare Do to promote birth control

② India reported 1.7 Million vasectomies during 1975-77 period.

③ Current needs relies on education and Skilling as India currently has largest youth population in world to capitalise on its economic potential



④ Need of mitigating urban rural divide, out of pocket health expenditure and better inclusivity are needed.

World Bank suggests that investments in gender equity by 50%. can boost India's GDP by 2%.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. "शासन की गुणवत्ता लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं में नागरिक सहभागिता की सीमा और प्रकृति से महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से जुड़ी हुई है।" भारतीय संदर्भ में सोदाहरण विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The quality of governance is critically linked to the extent and nature of citizen participation in democratic processes." Discuss using examples in the Indian context.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

"Good governance requires citizens not to be just consumers but creators in good governance." – Justice BV Nagarathna

QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE

(1) DARPG highlights India's governance lies between incremental and participatory model

- incremental → theoretical involvement but slow implementation.
- participatory model → full citizen involvement

(2) It gives good governance principles of

- Consensus oriented
- Responsible
- Effective
- Accountable
- Participation by citizens
- Transparent
- Equitable
- Rule based

to achieve quality governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Measures of e-governance like UMANG portal, MyGov platform, CPGRAMS etc have been centered to reduce gap between people's aspirations and service delivery.

(4) Government to government coordination, digital inclusivity, financial inclusivity
eg PM WANI eg Jan Dhan accounts
are ensuring citizen participation.

(5) Measures like Prashasan Gaon Ki Or, Vivad se Vishwas Bill, etc are aimed to increase citizen centric and local level participation.

Citizen and multi-stakeholder involvement along with government interventions can achieve the goal of min government, Maximum Governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. "शैक्षणिक परिणामों और बाज़ार की आवश्यकताओं के मध्य कम अनुकूलन सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताओं में वृद्धि कर सकता है।" भारत के कौशल पारितंत्र के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Low alignment between educational outcomes and market needs can widen social and economic inequalities." Examine this statement in the context of India's skills ecosystem.

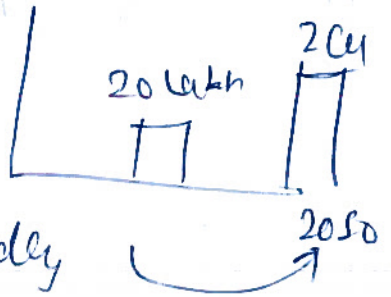
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Economic survey shows that 45% graduates in India are unemployable due to lack of market skills.

WIDENING SOCIO-ECONOMIC - SKILL GAP

① India has largest youth population but around 95% of workforce = informally trained

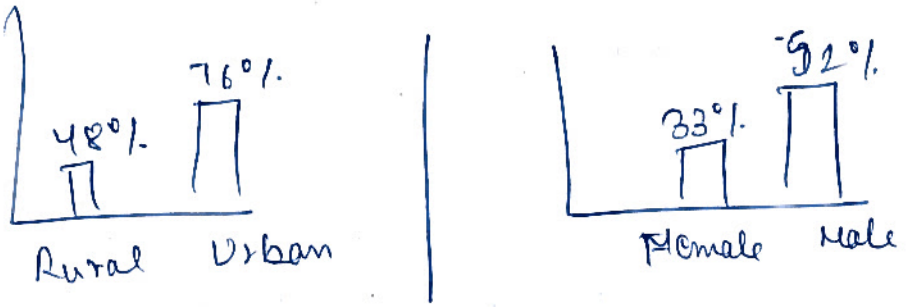
② India has currently 20 lakh gig workers projected to grow rapidly



③ Low digital and financial inclusion results in over 90% of market transactions still being in cash.

④ Social inequalities are further widened due to gap in internet connectivity access-

Candidates must not write on this margin



REFORMS FOR SKILLS ECOSYSTEM

(1) India must strengthen its Skill ecosystem like Skill India Mission by AI training, Re-enforced learnings.

(2) Kamakooti Plan to skill development

Open skill ecosystems
↓
Attract youth
↓
Foster innovation
↓
Protect IPR
↓
Fab market
↓
Review

(3) Inclusion of industry-academia & strengthening and building on manufacturing and rising service sector.

If skilled and trained properly, Indian youth can help achieve $10 T target of economy by 203

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संरचना के प्रति प्रमुख शक्तियों की शिथिल होती प्रतिबद्धता समतामूलक वैश्विक सहयोग के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है।" विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से अमेरिका के हटने और भारत पर इसके प्रभावों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The weakening commitment of major powers to international health frameworks poses serious challenges to equitable global cooperation." Discuss in light of the U.S. withdrawal from the WHO and its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The withdrawal of USA from WHO is projected to hamper 45% funding in law income nation health initiatives. This poses concerns for international community.

WEAKENING HEALTH COMMITMENT

① Global South is reclusing itself from providing public health goods due concern of IPR, innovation eg ~~Dettr~~ Denial to provide vaccine technology to Global South in COVID

② USA's withdrawal due skewed tilt to China builds concern of weaponisation of finances in health sector

③ Already low concern towards Tropically Neglected Diseases is poised to decline further due to fund shortage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Recently signed Global Pandemic Health Treaty provides for only 20% vaccine sharing to developing nations which is shameful as per Lancet.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

① India is the 3rd largest pharma exporter producer and largest producer of generic medicines especially to US.

② Discussions and global diplomacy can help bridge gap over USA's absence and concerns w.r.t re-inclusion.

③ Economies of China, India, Brazil can assist cooperatively in strengthening Access Benefit Sharing over traditional pathological data.

④ India has pledged $ 450 M to AYUSH medicine development to WHO over next 5 years.

While the international concerns are ~~exists~~ grave, medical must collaborate to ensure SDG 4 of equal health benefit is met.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे संघर्ष ने क्षेत्रीय कूटनीतिक संवेदनशीलताओं को उजागर कर दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत की सामरिक स्वायत्तता और क्षेत्रीय सहभागिता पर पश्चिम एशियाई संघर्ष के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ongoing conflict in West Asia has exposed the vulnerabilities of regional diplomacy. In this light, discuss the implications of the West Asian conflict for India's strategic autonomy and regional engagement.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

West Asia has been the sick man of globe due to repeated conflicts between powers & regions. India's concerns are high due to its multi-aligned engagement.

WEST ASIAN CONFLICT AND VULNERABILITIES

(1) Historic conflicts like Iran-Palestine have deepened with more than 60,000 Palestinians died by Israel-Hamas war

(2) Israel's arbitrary attacks on Iran due to claims of nuclear weapon development concern chances of nuclear war

(3) Bombing of ships at Hormuz and Bab-al-Mandeb by proxies of Iran affects global trade.

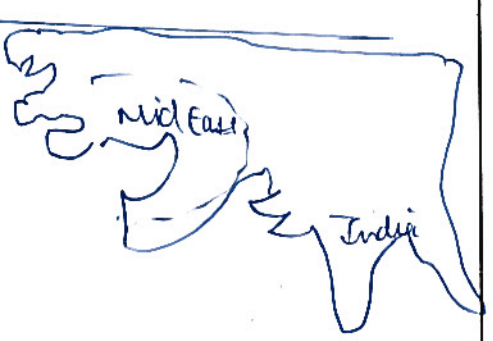
(4) Lack of regional consensus even among diplomatic powers like Saudi, Turkey, UAE

Candidates must not write on this margin

thaw lack of chances of conflicts declining

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

① India has a precarious balance of relations between Iran - Israel
- Iran → INSTC
- Israel → defence



② India is highly dependent on Gulf for Crude and LNG
- Crude → 88%
- LNG → 50% imports

③ India has been votary of 2 state solution and has recognised Palestinian territory

④ Gulf has the largest Indian diaspora - 35% accounting for high forex

NEED FOR INDIA

- Balance in relations
- Diplomacy and delegations
- Diversification of Energy basket
- Protection of diaspora

India - West Asia relation has been dynamic due to the regional instabilities. Diplomacy can help build strategic autonomy in both regions

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11. विभाग-संबंधी स्थायी समितियाँ विधायी समीक्षा के लिए संस्थागत आधार के रूप में कार्य करती हैं, फिर भी उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है।" भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में संसदीय समितियों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Department-related Standing Committees serve as the institutional backbone of legislative scrutiny, yet their potential remains underutilised." Critically analyse the challenges faced by Parliamentary Committees in ensuring executive accountability in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Department related Standing Committees (DSCs) have been an essential component of Parliamentary Committees to keep government accountable. But their utilization hasn't been as top notch as their ambition.

DSCs AND MANDATE

① There are 24 DSCs - for different ministries
- 16 in Lok Sabha
- 8 in Rajya Sabha

② Each DSC has 31 members
- 21 from Lok Sabha → by Speaker
- 10 from Rajya Sabha → by Chairman

③ Their role is to analyse the budget before general discussion and preparation

Candidates must not write on this margin

demand for grants.

(4) Being professional and subject specific, they detailly analyse each ministries budget profile, allocations and prepare structural grants for discussion in Parliament.

(5) They check that government demands are eligible legally and fiscally and provide for recommendations of grants accordingly.

(6) Thus they act as FACT CHECK UNIT of budget and filter the nuti-gunties for MPs.

CHALLENGES FACED

(1) Department Standing Committees get very less, fixed time for budget analysis which can't be exceeded.

(2) Most of the budget details are not discussed upon by MPs failing the purpose of DSIs

Eg In 17th LS → 80% of budget passed by Closure motions

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Also their limited resources and staffing has been underlined by law commission.

(4) Being advisory, they have no teeth to bite and can't bring any change in budget

(5) They don't review each ministry separately rather department wise which can lead to overlapping execution of schemes later.

(6) They are not utilised for critical review and analysis rather only for presentation of budget in much clear form.

SUGGESTIONS

- Empowering by ~~statutory~~ strict mandate and compulsory functions
- Increased time allocation
- Expert's inclusion

DSCs can be game changer for budget making. If empowered they can serve the function of checking govt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "राष्ट्रपति शासन, शासन की विफलता से निपटने के लिए एक संवैधानिक तंत्र है, यह राजनीतिक सुविधा का तंत्र नहीं है।" किसी राज्य में किन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जा सकता है? इससे संबंधित संवैधानिक सुरक्षा उपायों और न्यायिक निर्णयों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"President's Rule is a constitutional mechanism to deal with governance failure, not political convenience." Under what circumstances can President's Rule be imposed in a State? Discuss the constitutional safeguards and judicial verdicts associated with it.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Article 356 (President's Rule) which was thought to be a dead letter by Dr Ambedkar has been the most exploited provision of the Constitution.

CIRCUMSTANCES FOR PRESIDENT'S RULE AND PROVISIONS

(1) Article 355 provides union with responsibility to maintain stability in states.

(2) In failure of constitutional machinery, President can impose Art 356 to bring state under President's Executive control.

(3) Article 361 can be used if state is unable to implement the mandates of union's directions.

(4) The Council of Ministers is removed while State assembly may be suspended / dissolved.

Candidates must not write on this margin

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR CIRCUMSTANCES

① Constitution under Article 355 provides for all means to ensure state stability thus ensuring 356 being last measure

② Article 356 needs to be passed by both houses via simple majority via 2 months and has to be renewed every 6 months, till 3 years.

③ For continuation beyond a year

- National emergency must be in force
- EC declares inability to hold elections

④ Removal of President's rule can be any time without any parliamentary intervention.

JUDICIAL VERDICTS

① Under SR Bommai case, Supreme Court held that Governor's recommendation to President rule is not binding.

Candidates must not write on this margin

① The action of declaration of Article 356 comes under judicial review.

② It highlighted that the provisions of Sarkaria Commission must be followed while declaration

RIGHT APPLICATION	UNFAIR USE
① If state hasn't mended its action despite warnings	① Removing state govt without floor test
② No party is able to form majority rule	② Removal on charges of corruption
③ Serious internal disturbance leading to physical breakdown	③ Removal if state govt. fails to secure majority in general election.

The constitution and judiciary have suggested not to politically play with the article which was meant to be an unused weapon. Executive must gain consensus on it.

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13. हाल ही में जारी किए गए अंतरण सूचकांक में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाने में राज्यों के प्रदर्शन में व्यापक भिन्नता को उजागर किया गया है। इस भिन्नता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को उनके संवैधानिक अधिदेश को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाने में क्षमता निर्माण पहल की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The recently released Devolution Index reveals wide variation in the performance of States in empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions. While explaining the reasons behind this variation, discuss the role of capacity-building initiatives in enabling PRIs to fulfil their constitutional mandate.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ministry of Panchayati Raj declared the Devolution Index highlighting status of PRIs in states. Despite being initiated in 1990s, their status is grim in reality.

DEVOLUTION INDEX AND PRI PERFORMANCE

(1) The index revealed that no state has given Complete transfer of powers to PRI under Schedule 11.

(2) The status of PRI functioning was better in Southern states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala but poor in states of Rajasthan, Bihar, UP

(3) While most States had increased reservation of women to 50%, true power was less than provision of Sarpanchpati presence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Most PRIs relied on unified personnel system leading to a lack of human resource for functioning

FACTORS/REASONS FOR LOW PERFORMANCE

① Aid Curse – The PRIs have very little own revenue generation. Exception – Odisha which earned 48% revenue by mining leases. Rest PRIs depend on devolution of finance Commission leading to resource crunch

② Functional overlaps – The top down model of governance, DBT welfarism results in omission of role of PRIs or para statal bodies performing their functions.

③ Functionaries – Most PRIs lack proper human resource and rather depend on state deployment

④ Poor power devolution – States are not ready to leave their command over PRIs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Low capacity building - With more than 7.5 lakh panchayats and 3.2 M personnel in PRIs, skill for governance is low.

ROLE OF CAPACITY BUILDING

(1) Capacity building enables proper legal understanding and fiscal utilization by PRIs

(2) They act as agents of reformation by ensuring the welfare reaches true needy

(3) Women led PRIs if empowered can help in uprooting social evils eg Bihar Take Ration Home scheme has been successful due to women panchayati leaders

(4) Proper remuneration and career structure can help.

PRIs are the basis of bottoms up approach of governance. Their empowerment can ensure empowerment of the 6 lakh villages of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. उभरते संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में, सांविधिक आयोगों की प्रभावशीलता उनकी संरचनात्मक स्वायत्तता और स्वतंत्रता पर निर्भर करती है।" राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) जैसे सांविधिक आयोगों के लिए संवैधानिक दर्जे की बढ़ती माँग के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"In the evolving constitutional and political landscape, the effectiveness of statutory commissions depends on their structural autonomy and independence." Discuss in the context of the growing demand for constitutional status for statutory commissions like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

NCW and NHRC are statutory commissions created by Protection of women Rights Act and Protection of Human Rights Act by Parliament. They stand in line with principles of UDHR.

NCW AND NHRC STATUS

(1) NCW is a statutory commission with a chairman, vice chairman and 3 members appointed by President for uplifting women interests

(2) They have powers of suo moto cognizance and Civil courts and their reports are to be laid in Parliament

(3) NHRC is a statutory commission in line with Universal Human Rights protection with a retired Supreme Court judge,

Candidates must not write on this margin

present Supreme Court judge, Chief Justice of High Court and 3 members.

④ It has Chairman of NCW, NCST, NCSC, NCBC as ex-officio members

⑤ It also has powers of civil court and ensures that human rights standards are maintained as enshrined in Article 21.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

① The demand for constitutional status like NCSC, NCST, NCBC is to ensure that the commissions get teeth to bite

② Provisions to give mandatory commands over recommendations and powers of contempt can ensure their full utilisation.

③ Question has risen on frequent vacancy in the commissions and most members being ex-bureaucrats. This denotes structural independence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ In 2020, GANHRI deferred the 'A' status of NHRC due to lapse of structural autonomy and functionality

⑤ Further absence of any selection committee also raises allegations of political bias.

SUGGESTIONS

① NCW and NHRC recommendations must be timely laid to empower their actions.

② Appointment process should be exploited and transparent.

③ Constitutional mandates to take cases more than 7 years old and faster recollection can help build trust

④ Measures to introduce plenary powers can bring necessary enforcement strength.

Statutory commissions like NCW, NHRC are backbone of international and national human rights. Their strengthening is must to help achieve their cause.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. "संवैधानिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका आवश्यक है, किंतु जनता के विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए इसे जवाबदेह भी होना चाहिए।" हाल ही के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"An independent judiciary is essential for upholding constitutional values, but it must also remain accountable to preserve public trust." Discuss in the context of recent issues.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"The provisions protecting a judge from being dragged to court at tip of the hat, also demand the judge to be self accountable and transparent to the system." - Justice Sanyakant

RECENT ISSUES OVER JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

① Judicial undependence has been cornerstone of our democratic and federal structure.

② This ensures a check of powers on executive and legislature and builds public trust on system

③ Recent incidences of cash hoarding allegedly in house of High Court Judge Yashwant and 2024 incidents of communal statements of a judge also incite questions of accountability

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Former Vice President has charged the judicial independence and provision of judicial review being supra parliamentary and acting like a black box.

NEED OF INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

(1) The independence of judiciary has been enshrined under

(2) Supreme Court

Article 125- Charged expenses on CFI

Article 124- Removal by a strenous process

Article 121- Judges' Conduct can't be discussed by MPs without removal motion

Article 129- Contempt of Court

High Court

Article 218- Removal like Supreme Court Article.

Article 226- Contempt of Court

Judicial Review under Basic Structure

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) This ensures apolitical standing of justice and keeps a check of government from breaching constitutionalism.

(4) Also provisions like Article 142 allow strategic action to prevent executive lethargy eg Recent deadlines on Governor's approval to bills

NEED OF ACCOUNTABILITY

(1) Since judges are appointed without any popular involvement and can't be easily removed, there's need to sustain trust on judicial system

(2) Hyderabad guidelines for conduct of Judges are a guiding source on judges' need to be neutral and out of public limelight.

(3) An integrated judiciary can ensure that justice is served legitimately under constitutional morality.

Judicial independence as thus must for democracy but at same time judicial accountability should be coupled to it

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. विश्वसनीयता, पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय विनियामकों की संस्थागत स्वायत्तता अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है। हाल ही की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में विनियामक निकायों की स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Institutional autonomy of sectoral regulators is critical for ensuring credibility, transparency, and fair competition. In light of recent incidents, examine the issues pertaining to the independence and autonomy of regulatory bodies in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Regulatory bodies in a democracy are essential executive organs to maintain transparency and fairness. Their constitutional / statutory mandate provides them powers and autonomy to maintain rule based sectoral order.

RECENT INCIDENCES OF REGULATORY BODIES' LACK OF AUTONOMY

(1) The previous SEBI chairman, Ms Bhadeupuri Buch had been under charges of financial disproportionness and unaccounted corrupt income.

(2) The charges on Special Intensive Revision of Election Commission in Bihar being politically motivated.

(3) Charges on ED being utilised as a tool by union to target opposition states and members.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Allegations over CBI Directors being politically motivated and being caged parrot.

~~NEED OF~~ ISSUES OF INDEPENDENCE AND AUTONOMY

① The regulatory bodies like SEBI, ED, EC had been framed to maintain sectoral subject specification in its governance and ensuring immediate action for fairness.

② Most being appointed by President was to ensure constitutional authority and their finances being Charged on CFI to maintain fiscal autonomy.

③ But actions of regulatory bodies being unable to perform apolitically and against crony Capitalism have risen

Eg Recent Jane Street incidence has been linked to lack of SEBI's awareness

④ Most of the heads being ex-bureaucrats

Candidates must not write on this margin

lack sector specific knowledge and are rather inclined to political setup.

(6) Bodies like EC with no permanent staff/ are charged finances is considered to be a tool for vote manipulation.

NEED OF AUTONOMY AND REFORM

(1) Supreme Court in ~~Anup~~ Anup Baranwal case highlighted need to change EC's expenditures on CFI and provide a proper selection committee

(2) Actions of SEBI, ED must be openly discussed in Parliament to bring transparency.

(3) They must be provided with plenary powers to prevent breach of fair competition.

(4) ~~Voice~~ Citizen scrutiny and grievance redressal must be strengthened to keep Credibility.

Article 13 provides regulations by these bodies to be a law which can't breach fundamental rights.

Their autonomous conduct also must ensure practical fulfillment of fabulous rights.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. आपके विचार में, प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, सामाजिक न्याय और समतामूलक विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में जातिगत जनगणना किस सीमा तक एक आवश्यक कदम है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How far do you think a caste census is a necessary step toward realising the goals of social justice and equitable development, despite the administrative challenges it poses?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The recent announcement of conduction of Caste Census in 2027 Census for first time has highlighted the presence of caste system entrenched in Indian society despite administrative restrictions.

CASTE CENSUS

① First conducted in 1827 by British it counted castes of all the citizens present and accounted for over 100 different castes in India

② The 2011 Social and Economic Caste Census also counted caste but wrong enumeration displayed more than 11.1 Lakh castes and the data was rejected.

③ This caste survey will be nationwide apart from state level surveys in Bihar, Karnataka for affirmative actions eg 72% OBC population.

Candidates must not write on this margin

CASTE CENSUS A NECESSARY STEP

(1) Suraj Yengde highlights that caste census doesn't create castes, rather it displays castes analysis on ground prevalence

(2) A caste census is must to get updated data for affirmative action and targeted approach to welfare eg BP Mandal Commission's stance of 52% OBC population was from 1931 Census

(3) Caste census will highlight regional variability in demography of caste and help build state specific solutions.

(4) The allowed subclassification under Davinder Singh case by Supreme Court will also be effectively implemented by caste data.

(5) It will ensure social justice to even marginalised sections over creamy layers taking most benefit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

ADMINISTRATIVE CHALLENGES

(1) The enumeration of caste requires clarity on what caste is

- Jati based
- Surname based
- Religion based
- Social Status of occupation basis

(2) Lack of awareness among masses and mass of Desanskritization to achieve benefit as lower caste can derail true data.

(3) Similarly Sanskritization attempts to get higher status in census can give false picture.

(4) Accounting the validity and legitimacy of caste of an individual and digitally recording it.

Caste census is a great vision to achieve social equity but essential training and learning of sociological status will help achieve objective.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. "आधुनिक शासन की जटिलता अनुकूलनीय और गतिशील प्रशासनिक सुधारों की माँग करती है।" भारतीय शासन में दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार लाने में प्रशासनिक सुधारों की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The complexity of modern governance demands adaptive and dynamic administrative reforms." Evaluate the role of administrative reforms in improving efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness in Indian governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

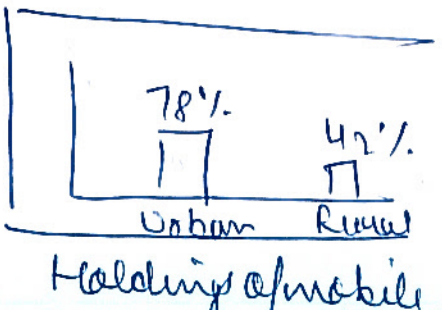
The last Administrative Reforms Commission being set up in 2019 highlights the outdatedness of governance and lack of administrative reforms to arise modern challenges.

COMPLEXITY OF MODERN GOVERNANCE

(1) Rise of AI, IT and Machine learning has resulted in new zone of social media and technological governance.

(2) Rising urbanisation, youth population and demands require a much more early delivery system.

(3) With modernisation, gap between rich-poor, minority majority has been increasing due to low digital penetration



Holding of mobile phones

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Rising state and non state threats, geo political tensions and more linked supply chains demand efficient administrative sovereignty.

ROLE OF REFORMS

(1) Administrative reforms can bridge the COLLINGRIDGE DILEMMA → technology goes far ahead than governmental control

(2) It can help in ensuring digital, gender, status equity in population.

(3) Must to get ease of business and last mile delivery of services

(4) Can facilitate multi stakeholder involvement and bottoms up governance.

(5) Can help tackle threats of nuclear warfare, cyber attacks, space sovereignty etc
Eg India was 2nd most cyber attacked nation in Asia Pacific in 2024.

Candidates must not write on this margin

SUGGESTION AND STEPS TAKEN

(1) Built up of e-governance and digital G2C governance measures like UMANG App, MyGov Portal, CPGRAMS etc

(2) Focus on strengthening traditional tools like citizen Charter, RTI etc

(3) Global coordination and futuristic approach to service delivery Eg Metaverse for government services as highlighted by NITI Aayog
One time document verification for all purposes

(4) Ease facilitation with corporates Eg MCA21 portal and NGOs Eg NGO Darpan, digitization of FCRA, Strengthening of PRI Eg Prashasan Gaon Ki Or campaign.

Effective governance is the tool to achieve Sarvodaya and Antyodaya Gandhian principles. Timely reforms can help build on the same.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. विगत् 75 वर्षों में भारत-चीन संबंधों की प्रगति व्यावहारिक सहयोग और अनसुलझे रणनीतिक तनावों के बीच संतुलन को दर्शाती है। इस उभरती नीति की रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए और चीन के साथ विषमताओं को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The trajectory of India-China relations in the last 75 years reflects a balance between pragmatic cooperation and unresolved strategic tensions. Discuss the contours of this evolving policy and highlight the measures India should take to counterbalance asymmetries with China. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"The Dragon-Elephant tango' is the basis of Asian rise in last decades. This relation is integral to not compete but cooperate" - Chinese President Xi Jinping.

TRAJECTORY OF INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

(1) Panchsheel, 1952 - for mutual cooperation
↓
(2) Boarder and Buddhist tensions — Statecraft of China - late 1950s and 1960s
↓
(3) Silent rise of China + China-Pak-USA nexus (1970s) against Indo-Soviet relation
↓
(4) Economic Collaboration and integration (Early 2000s)
↓
(5) Strategic boarder tensions - Doklam, Galwan
↓
Multilateral cooperation - via BRICS (2014 onward)

Candidates must not write on this margin

PRAGMATIC INDO-CHINA COOPERATION

(1) Inorganisations like WTO, IMF etc India China have called for reforms to include Global South

(2) Formations like BRICS, SCO, National Development Bank, RCA etc to promote for South-South Cooperation.

(3) Deterrance ~~to~~ Euro-American G7 and hub of manufacturing, supply chains and demographic potentials.

UNRESOLVED ASSYMETRICS

(1) Indo-China trade is highly skewed with more than $112 Billion trade deficit for India

(2) Concerns over Chinese tactics of Salami Slicing, five fingers policy and Anti Access Area Denial in Arunachal, Ladakh.

(3) Concerns of water war over Brahmaputra and ~~and~~ high dependence on Rare Earth over China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ China Pak Nexus to harass India with a thousand cuts

⑤ Unfair yet legal trade policies of China to cause dumping and damaging domestic markets.

MEASURES FOR INDIA

① As Indira Gandhi said India must ~~trust~~ verify before trusting any action of China.

② Building an indigenous defence and manufacturing to counter Chinese hegemony.

③ Countering China's String of Pearls with Double Fish Hook strategy in Indian Ocean



④ Global cooperation in measures like IMEC, INSTC, IMT, IPEF to counter BRI and Chinese dominance of supply chain.

India to rise as a global power must come out of boxed up foreign policy over China and ensure utilization of this dynamic relation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

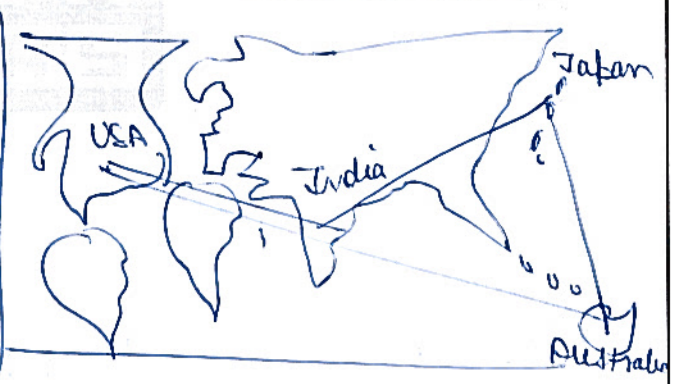
20. चतुर्पक्षीय सुरक्षा संवाद (QUAD) का एक समुद्री सुरक्षा समूह से बहुआयामी साझेदारी के रूप में विकास, हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताओं को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के लिए QUAD द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolution of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) from a maritime security grouping to a multidimensional partnership reflects changing strategic realities in the Indo-Pacific. In this context, examine the opportunities and challenges that QUAD presents for India's regional aspirations and strategic autonomy. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

QUAD first envisioned in 2007, formed in 2017 has evolved from maritime security group to a multidimensional platform. This brings both challenges and opportunities for India.

EVOLUTION OF QUAD

(1) QUAD - Quadrilateral Security Dialogue was thought by Japanese PM Shinzo Abe in 2007 to counter Chinese maritime hegemony



(2) However it materialised only in 2017 with Australia's softening relation with China.

(3) With Foreign Ministers, Defence Ministers and Head of States meetings, QUAD has grown to a much more interlinked grouping in supply chains, defense, capacity building etc

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(4) The 2024 QUAD Summit in USA have launch of QUAD at Sea initiative for maritime domain awareness, QUAD Moonshot initiative for health sector bridging etc.

(5) Not against any single nation, QUAD highlights the equitable multipolar rise in Indo Pacific.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

(1) Global coordination with technologically and maritime advanced economies of US, Japan, Australia provides for capacity building in Europe.

(2) It defies China's 9-Dash line claim of South China Sea with vision for freedom of navigation near India's backyard.

(3) The 2025 Foreign Ministers Summit calling and against terrorism is a strong push to India's strategic aspirations and anti terror fight.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ ~~QUAD~~ Defense exercises like Malabar with QUAD can help build interoperability and India's goal of Blue Water Navy

⑤ It can help in reducing supply chain fragmentation and counter Chinese dominated RCEP by IPEF

CHALLENGES

① Consensus making is tough over nationalistic ambitions of each nation.

② India's strict adherence to not coming in formation of an ASIAN NATO by QUAD to counter China.

③ Heavy market place dependence along with boundary intolerance over China.

④ The rising trade wars and geopolitical tools like Rear Earth blockage by China.

"QUAD is not a tool against anyone nation rather it is an affirmation to build up all nations to uphold maritime peace and freedom." - PM Modi

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
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4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।